



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Government Seeks UN Help in Closing Radio

AB1710212295 Paris AFP in English
2103 GMT 16 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Bujumbura, 16 Oct (AFP) — The Burundian Government has asked the UN Security Council to help it shut down a pirate radio station it accuses of broadcasting messages of ethnic hatred, officials said Monday [16 October].

In a communique the office of Burundian President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya said the "Voice of Democracy" was a front for the National Council for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD), a Hutu extremist group many of whose leaders are in exile in Zaire.

The president's office said Ntibantunganya and Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo had written a letter to the UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali asking him to "convene the Security Council so that the problem can be analysed". The letter said if the radio station remained the process of reconciliation would be jeopardised.

CNDD, whose leader is the former Minister Leonard Nyangoma, also has an armed wing which is fighting against the Tutsi-dominated Burundian army.

The government communique added: "Today the Voice of Democracy broadcast practically over all the territory of Burundi and was even heard in neighbouring countries of Tanzania, Kenya, Zaire and Rwanda."

According to the Burundian president's office the "evil effects" of a radio station were seen in the bloodshed in Rwanda's genocide last year. Radio Mille Collines (Thousand Hills) was considered one of the main propaganda weapons of the Hutu extremists during that conflict. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Defense Minister Stands Up Belgian Official

BR1710142695 Brussels DE MORGEN in Dutch
16 Oct 95 p 10

[Report signed "GVL": "Moreels Refused Admission in Kigali"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] State Secretary Reginald Moreels scratched his beard yesterday [15 October] when he was refused admission to the Defense Ministry in Kigali. Paul Kagame, Rwanda's strongman, failed to show up for the scheduled meeting with the first Belgian minister to visit Rwanda since the Rwandan Patriotic Front seized power.

In an initial official reaction the secretary of state for development cooperation labelled the incident "an

unpleasant surprise." The fact is, however, that Belgium does not take the matter lightly. Before leaving for Rwanda the secretary of state had a meeting with Foreign Minister Erik Derycke, during which it had been agreed that Belgium would consider it to be a diplomatic incident if Kagame refused to meet with Moreels. Paul Kagame is vice president and defense minister, but is widely considered to be Rwanda's most influential politician. The meeting between Kagame and Moreels had been scheduled three weeks in advance.

Rwanda has not given any official explanation for his absence. The BBC radio did report, however, that Kagame personally dealt with a "security problem" at the Zairian border last weekend. One million Hutu refugees are staying in Zaire, including the defeated government army (FAR) and the feared Interahamwe [pro-Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militia.]

Belgium's eventual reaction to Saturday's incident will depend on a meeting with Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu, promised for today.

Moreels is not the first senior official Kagame has refused to meet. A few weeks ago UN High Commissioner for Refugees Ogata Asaka was not welcomed either.

A possible explanation for Kagame's gesture to Belgium is the fact that Secretary of State Moreels went directly to Gitarama jail on Friday. In this jail more than 6,000 Hutus are being detained on charges of genocide. Many people in Rwanda feel that the international community is too concerned about the prisoners and refugees, and is not doing enough to arrest those who are responsible for last year's genocide who are staying abroad. [passage omitted]

Says Ignace Beraho, general director of the Civil Service Ministry: "The fact that Belgium gives us money to train police officers does not mean that we are going to become reconciled." "Reconciliation is a word which is used in the rhetoric of politics. It does not exist in reality. Rwanda is a jar which has broken into a thousand pieces. The international community should have kept the jar from falling, instead of trying to stick the pieces together right now. The genocide did not happen all of a sudden. It was a long and carefully prepared process. Reconciliation is the reverse process and will take just as long."

Yesterday Secretary of State Moreels was taken by helicopter to Nyarubuye where thousands of Tutsis were slaughtered in the local church last year. The corpses were left there as a memorial to the victims of the genocide.

Mbeki Attends NAM Conference in Colombia

*MB1710195295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1928 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Oct 17 SAPA — Deputy President Thabo Mbeki will represent South Africa at the eleventh Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) heads of state summit in Colombia starting on Wednesday, and a number of leaders are hoping to meet him, Department of Foreign Affairs officials said on Tuesday [17 October].

Key issues at the NAM summit include the future of the organisation and demands for greater NAM representation in the United Nations, particularly on the Security Council.

Among proposals circulating at the meeting at Cartagena de Indias on Colombia's northern coast are that South Africa host the 1996 NAM summit, the officials said.

NAM is a voluntary association of mainly third world countries who did not align themselves with the Eastern or Western blocs during the Cold War era.

Foreign Affairs minister Alfred Nzo arrived in Colombia last Saturday and has held talks with foreign ministers of the host country and Liberia, Portugal's secretary of state and the Austrian deputy foreign minister. Further meetings may be scheduled with delegates from Russia, Japan and Sudan. A number of requests had been received for meetings with Mbeki, who was due to arrive at Cartagena on Tuesday, the officials said.

COSATU Demands Trading Partners Observe Rights

*MB1710181695 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network
in English 1600 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has warned of a possible clash between organized labor, government, and business over social clauses in South Africa's international trade agreements. COSATU General Secretary Sam Shilowa said trade agreements with other countries should take account of their recognition of basic workers' rights, such as freedom of association, and their attitude to forced labor and child labor.

Major Provisions of Truth Act Outlined

*MB1710140095 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
17 Oct 95 p 17*

["Third part of a series on prominent legislation arising from the 1995 session of Parliament" by political correspondent Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Arguably the most controversial piece of legislation passed by Parliament during 1995 was the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, the so-called Truth Act. The statute provides the legal framework for a Truth Commission to inquire into human rights abuses committed in the course of the political struggles of the past.

Through their sharply opposing approaches to resolving the legal and moral dilemma arising from South Africa's past, the parliamentary parties finally settled on a commission that does not entirely please any party. The commission entails a set of procedures, powers, functions and responsibilities directed at giving legal effect to the provisions on amnesty arrived at through the Kempton Park talks in the form of the Interim Constitution. The constitution says in effect that there shall be amnesty from prosecution for all those who committed offences with a political intent before the negotiated cut-off date of December 5 1993.

Amnesty is only granted in instances where there is full disclosure of the deed or deeds — and this includes any crime, no matter how grievous — for which amnesty is being sought. The amnesty also extinguishes any civil liability. Conversely, the constitution also provides that the victims of such abuses receive compensation.

The detail of the law appears to offer little leeway in procedures and methods that can legally be used to inquire into the past. Possibly for this reason, the commissioners who make up the Truth Commission will be central, for it is they who will drive the process and make decisions that could impact heavily on the lives of both victims and human rights abusers.

The law provides for a commission comprising no fewer than 11 but not more than 17 commissioners appointed by the president in consultation with the Cabinet. The commissioners "shall be fit and proper persons who are impartial and who do not have a high political profile". Two non-South African citizens may also be appointed.

The commission's tasks run the full gamut of activities but it is assisted in the detail of its work by three committees. These committees include:

— A Committee on Human Rights Violations which will inquire into "gross violations of human rights"

(which the Act defines as "killing, abduction, torture or severe ill-treatment").

— A Committee on Amnesty headed by a judge or a retired judge and which will consider applications for amnesty.

— A Committee on Reparation and Rehabilitation which will make recommendations for reparation, the scale or nature of which will be decided by Parliament.

The Committee on Human Rights Violations is responsible for "establishing as complete a picture as possible of the causes, nature and extent of the gross violations of human rights", "establishing and making known the fate or whereabouts of victims and by restoring the human and civil dignity of such victims by granting them an opportunity to relate their own accounts of the violations" and "compiling a report" on its activities.

The Committee on Amnesty has a judicial function in that it can refuse amnesty or grant it subject to certain criteria.

A controversial aspect of the legislation was the inclusion of aspects of the Norgaard Principles which determine that the scale of a crime committed for a political motive shall be proportional to the political act it was intended to achieve. The committee shall not grant amnesty to those who committed acts for "personal gain, personal malice, ill-will or spite".

Finally the committee on reparation and rehabilitation of victims will hear applications from victims for reparations, including the need for "urgent interim relief". Parliament will make recommendations to the president on the committee's longer-term findings. The president may in consultation with the minister of finance establish a fund for victims with moneys appropriated by Parliament or donated by individuals.

While the Truth Commission is intended to delve into human right abuses of the past, part of its recommendations will centre on what measures need to be taken to prevent a repetition of abuses.

In the course of the parliamentary deliberations on the law, the question of secrecy arose sharply. Eventually, the lawmakers settled on a formulation that provides that hearings of the commission shall be in public except if the commission is satisfied that an open hearing would not be in the interests of justice or if harm might result to any person if the hearings are open.

Another controversial aspect is the extent to which the detailed legal provisions and the threat of prosecutions would inhibit applicants for amnesty from coming forward with information.

To this end, the law provides that incriminating answers arising from a witness being compelled to testify shall not be admissible in court where it could be used against that person.

Finally, there is the matter of prosecutions. Theoretically, any action for which amnesty is granted shall not be liable to criminal or civil litigation. However, where acts were committed that do not comply with the law's versions of the Norgaard Principles, such acts would open the perpetrator to prosecution.

The Truth Act represents an attempt to reconcile South Africans and to close that chapter on our history that began with the Sharpeville massacres in 1960 and ended at the conclusion of the negotiated settlement in December 1993.

The provisions for amnesty, while not constituting "justice" in the strictest sense of the term, may assist South African society to achieve forgetting or "amnesia, a term which suggests the Greek origin of "amnesty". Whether forgiving and reconciliation will ensue constitutes one of the major question marks behind the law.

Local Elections Creating 'Headaches' for ANC

MB1710155995 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
17 Oct 95 p 9

[Report by Khathu Mamalia]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Daniel Ortega's party was the most popular party in Nicaragua when it failed to win the free and fair general elections some five years ago. The Sandinistas, while polling the most votes, were ousted by minority parties that formed a front against them.

Using the April 1994 elections as a barometer, the African National Congress is the most popular party in the country. Yet it could suffer a tremendous setback in the forthcoming local government elections.

While the ANC has fielded a large number of candidates, they will be opposed by many ANC members, who having failed to be nominated have decided to stand as independent candidates. This will reduce the organisation's chances of victory as votes will in effect be divided between ANC candidates.

Realising the implications of the battle between ANC members for votes, the ANC in the Northern Province has resolved that ANC members who are standing as independents should step down or be expelled from the organisation.

What is clear is that the ANC members who elected to stand as independent candidates did so because they

knew they commanded substantial support. To therefore expel them from the party will not necessarily alienate them from their ANC constituencies.

This is only one of the king-size headaches facing the ANC in the forthcoming elections.

During a public debate between candidates at the University of Venda in Thohoyandou on Saturday, National Party [NP] candidate Mr Nyadzani Mulaudzi told the audience that the ANC government was not delivering on the promises that it had made during the elections.

ANC candidate Mr George Phadagi was booed by the crowd when he said the ANC-led government was in fact delivering. He mentioned the feeding scheme for primary school pupils and free health care for pregnant mothers and children under six years of age.

As most of the audience knew that the feeding scheme had not been extended to all schools in the province and that it had been reduced to only three days a week, they felt Phadagi was being economic with the truth.

Mulaudzi also accused the ANC of inefficiency. He spoke of huge telephone and electricity bills that are issued months late as the civil service had collapsed. He talked about the poor state of the roads and about civil servants, including teachers, who did not do their work. Mulaudzi said the ANC was incapable of taking steps against them.

He accused the Northern Province government of failing to care for pensioners, saying the aged had to queue for hours to cash their cheques at the small Nedbank payout point in Thohoyandou. This is because the government now uses Nedbank.

He talked about the provision of water and electricity. He accused the ANC leaders of being hypocritical fat-cats. While an MP earned more than R13,000 [rand] a month, a nurse who earned only R1,500 was threatened with dismissal when she protested and demanded a living wage.

While the NP accuses the ANC of failing to do this or that over the past 18 months, the ANC correctly argues that the NP had been in absolute power for over 40 years but it had taken the ANC to advocate parity for old age pensioners regardless of race.

Perhaps a fact hidden from those who gave Mulaudzi thunderous applause is that the ANC led government is spending more than R25 billion a year servicing the debt incurred by the apartheid regime.

The present government spends 92 percent of its annual budget on salaries, welfare payments and the government debt. As deputy president Mr Thabo Mbeki puts

it, the level of taxation is already too high. Any plan to increase it would have an adverse effect on the economy and would be resisted by the public. The government cannot increase the debt of more than R150 billion by making more loans.

Therefore, when the civil servants talk about pay parity and improving the salary scale, the bitter truth is that there is no money. All that is available is a portion of the remaining eight percent of the national budget. The ANC should have made this known when it made all the sweet promises about houses and jobs for all.

The whole transition to democracy now hinges on proper voter education. Voter education that will not only tell voters to make a cross next to the party of their choice but will equip them to make informed decisions.

Without this the masses, who voted for the ANC in April, may behave like the Israelites who told Moses that while they had been slaves under Pharaoh in Egypt they had not starved as they were then doing in the desert on their way to Canaan. And if the recent strike by nurses is anything to go by, blacks are looking at the apartheid era with nostalgia. The exodus, if the crowd at Univen is anything to go by, seems to be heading back to Pharaoh in Egypt.

N. Cape Premier Urges Patience With ANC

*MB1810084495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2021 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN Oct 17 SAPA — The African National Congress had never promised to solve all the country's socio-economic ills overnight, Northern Cape premier Manne Dipico said on Tuesday [17 October].

Addressing a local government election meeting in Klawer in the Western Cape, Dipico rejected allegations that no progress had been made under the ANC government.

Much had been achieved in the past 18 months, he said, although a lot still had to be done. This was why President Nelson Mandela had embarked on a five year plan to improve living conditions for all South Africans. Problems being addressed included the provision of housing, electricity, clean water and tackling unemployment.

Mandela was leading the country in the right direction and there was no president in the world who could be compared to him, Dipico said. He said he could see conciliation taking place and the doors opening for investment in South Africa.

Referring to affirmative action, Dipico said this did not benefit blacks alone. One had only to look at the Northern Cape government where people of all races including, women and disabled people, were employed. The top official in the Northern Cape is a coloured person from Calvinia.

Official on Election Preparation in N. Province

*MB1810121095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0940 GMT 18 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PIETERSBURG Oct 18 SAPA — The setting up of polling stations in parts of Northern Province was hampered by serious logistical problems, provincial local government spokesman Steve Prinsloo said on Wednesday [18 October].

He said a breakdown in telephone services in the former homeland Venda had disrupted administrative procedures, and a two-way radio network was installed.

"Many voting districts in the province are situated in inaccessible mountain regions," Prinsloo added. "Some polling stations can only be reached by helicopter or four-wheel-drive vehicles."

Defence force vehicles and aircraft would be on standby to deal with urgent matters, he said.

Local radio stations were playing a vital role by conveying important information at regular intervals to voters throughout the province. For many voters, especially in remote rural areas, their radios were their only source of information.

Although the Bushbuckridge district was now officially part of Mpumalanga, Prinsloo said, elections there would be administered by Northern Province.

Scores of shoppers interviewed at Bushbuckridge this week said they did not know where to vote. Most of those interviewed regarded the need to improve roads in the area as a burning election issue. This voting district includes the sprawling residential areas of Thulamahashe and Acornhoek.

Prinsloo said there had been general lethargy in the area and political parties had not been very active there.

The African National Congress, National Party (NP), Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and Freedom Front (FF) have involved MPs in the run-up to the elections.

NP leader F W de Klerk, PAC leader Clarence Makwetu and Congress of South African Trade Unions general secretary Sam Shilowa have addressed rallies. Minister of Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer and FF leader Gen Constand Viljoen are to visit the province in the final week of electioneering.

In an interview, FF spokesman Johan Willemse predicted most whites in the province would vote for people with proven management skills.

"We are approaching the local elections positively, and expect to do well, particularly in Potgietersrus and Ellisraiphiwo Kumalo said the elections had already been rigged, because of the overwhelming majority of ANC supporters appointed to officiate at polling stations.

In the Venda area, the most important issue appears to be the urgent need to restore community services, which have allegedly deteriorated significantly in the past year.

ANC Not To Bring Charges Against IFP Officials

*MB1710161795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1423 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Oct 17 SAPA — The African National Congress had for the time being ruled out laying charges against Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) Gauteng MPL [member of the Provincial Legislature] Themba Khoza and KwaZulu/Natal safety MEC [member of the Executive Council] Celani Mtetwa following renewed allegations the two were involved in Third Force activities, ANC MP Carl Niehaus said on Tuesday. Instead, it had called on the IFP to suspend the two and Gauteng MPL Humphrey Ndlovu from the provincial legislature.

Khoza on Monday challenged the ANC-led government to lay criminal charges against him so that he could disprove the allegations contained in court papers in the murder trial of former policeman Eugene de Kock.

At a media briefing in Johannesburg on Tuesday, Niehaus, asked whether charges would be laid, said further evidence against Khoza and Mtetwa would probably surface in de Kock's trial. "At this stage the more important thing is for the de Kock trial to take its course."

ANC MP Saki Macazoma said a systematic approach had to be taken, one that did not focus on particular individuals. "We have to bear in mind we are dealing with an entire political system, not with individuals who crop up once again. We are not particularising Themba Khoza....Our approach is not related to individuals."

Reading from an ANC statement, Niehaus said the failure to discipline Khoza and Mtetwa was a serious indictment of IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. "Until today no disciplinary action has been taken against both Khoza and Mtetwa despite the IFP's professed commitment to peace." The ANC called on the IFP to suspend them and Ndlovu from the provincial legislature, pending the outcome of an investigation into the allegations.

Niehaus dismissed IFP claims that the allegations were part of ANC election propaganda as laughable, given the nature of the accusations against him.

He said the National Party [NP] was responsible for destabilisation in the country. "In the final analysis, the NP must take full responsibility for the well-orchestrated and planned strategy of destabilisation which led to the mass murder of thousands of innocent people with a view to influencing and manipulating the outcome of the transition to democracy."

Kriel on NP Adopting Hard-Line Role in GNU

*MB1810084395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2146 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN Oct 17 SAPA — Rifts between the African National Congress and the National Party [NP] were spelled out by the National Party's Hermus Kriel at a local government election rally in Darling near Cape Town on Tuesday [17 October] night, SABC radio news reported. The Western Cape premier said from now on the NP would change its role in the government of national unity and adopt a more hardline opposition role. Kriel said although the party would remain in the GNU, it would stop assisting the ANC in governing crises.

Viljoen: Efforts Under Way To Unite Afrikaners

*MB1810075295 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network
in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen says that Afrikaner political unity is merely wishful thinking at this stage, but that the misery that will follow the local elections will leave Afrikaners with no alternative but to unite. He said that Afrikaners had lost power at national and provincial level already and that after the election they would lose local power too. He said the quest for self-determination was the single biggest factor to unite Afrikaners. Efforts were also under way to unite Afrikaners in spheres other than politics.

Voter Registration Low in Mpumalanga Province

*MB1710194795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1444 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NELSPRUIT Oct 17 SAPA — Poor voter education programmes and the inaccessibility of farm tenant and labourer communities were to blame for Mpumalanga's low rural registration figures, the African National Congress said on Tuesday [17 October].

Voter registration in some rural areas varied from 35 to 50 per cent while it exceeded 100 per cent in some urban areas, African Eye News Service reported.

"The low rural figure has dragged the high registration figures for the rest of the province down to an average of just 69.5 per cent," said ANC provincial spokesman senator Jackson Mthembu. "This is far from the 80 per cent registration figure we had hoped for."

Singling out transport problems and poor voter education programmes, he also questioned whether farm tenant and labour communities had been adequately informed by farmers of the November 1 local government elections.

Survey Examines Support for Traditional Leaders

*MB1710155895 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
17 Oct 95 p 2*

[Report by Rafiq Rohan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Traditional leaders are least popular in the Free State but it is also not surprising to learn that their popularity is highest among Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters everywhere else in the country, according to a survey.

The Institute for Democracy in South Africa [Idasa] found that 33 percent of a sample study in the Free State rejected outright any role for traditional leaders in the democratic South Africa. The Free State was followed by Gauteng (28 percent) with the lowest in Northern Province (10 percent).

"The belief that they (traditional leaders) had an important role to play was far highest among IFP voters (67 percent). Of the ANC voters, 26 percent felt that traditional leaders had no role to play, 52 percent said they had some role and 10 percent felt they had an important role to play," Idasa revealed.

The survey found that there was more support for the idea that traditional leaders be represented in local government but many were not exactly sure what form the representation should take.

Fifty four percent felt traditional leaders be represented on local government structures while 29 percent said no. Northwest was strongest in its support (71 percent) while the Free State's support amounted to 23 percent.

A total 100 percent IFP voters said yes to local government representation while 61 percent National Party and 51 percent ANC said yes. However, the lines were a lot more blurred on how they should be represented. About 40 percent said they should be awarded a seat, while 36 percent felt they should have

to stand for election, Idasa said. "The desire to award them a seat was very high in Northern Province (71 percent), and among IFP voters (93 percent).

Mufamadi: Car Theft, Hijackings Top Priority
MB1810075695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1954 GMT 17 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Oct 17 SAPA — The Department of Safety and Security has singled out car theft and hijackings as crimes that require urgent attention, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said on Tuesday [17 October].

Mufamadi said in statement there had been a decline in serious crimes like murder and armed robbery following the launch of the community safety plan. However, car hijackings and rape had increased in Gauteng.

Mufamadi issued the statement after a meeting with Gauteng MEC [Member of the Executive Council] for safety and security Jessie Duarte, senior police officers and a Democratic Party [DP] delegation led by MP Douglas Gibson.

Referring to the local government election campaign, Mufamadi cautioned against proposals which could complicate the task of the police by fuelling over-reaction.

Senior police officers briefed the meeting about measures being introduced to curb crime in Gauteng. These included:

- negotiations with a vehicle manufacturing company for an additional 100 cars to be made available for patrol purposes;
- additional intelligence personnel to be deployed in Gauteng to strengthen efforts to track down known criminals;
- deployment of police from Unit 19 (Internal Stability Unit) to intensify high density operations like searches, seizure and the setting up of roadblocks; and,
- establishment of additional police contact points to enhance police visibility and accessibility.

The meeting agreed that the DP would further discuss some of the proposals with Duarte and Gauteng police commissioner Gen Sharma Maharaj.

South African Press Review for 18 Oct
MB1810102995

[FBIS Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Social Clause Strife — "It is not clear how serious COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] general secretary Sam Shilowa is when he threatens that the issue of a social clause in South Africa's international trade agreements could become the next arena of national labour conflict," begins a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 October. "But given the upheavals caused by COSATU's last cause celebre — the attempt to make centralised collective bargaining compulsory through the new Labour Relations Act — it is as well to take the threat seriously at this stage." COSATU proposes that South Africa refuse to sign any trade agreement that does not contain clauses banning child labor and guaranteeing the right of workers to organize, engage in collective bargaining, and strike. The editorial calls these "noble ideas," but says they are likely to be "laughed out of court" by the country's stronger trading partners. Government instead proposes "a sophisticated strategy" that "approaches the social clause as a humanitarian issue, but one which takes account of socioeconomic and developmental realities in poor countries. And it proposes a co-operative multilateral approach." The editorial concludes: "COSATU seems intent on another crude and unstrategic campaign — this time taking on the entire world, not simply local business and government. The outcome will be the same — another ill-considered mass action campaign and, ultimately, another COSATU climbdown."

CITY PRESS

Local Elections Campaigning — Politicians have toned down their campaign rhetoric from the "exaggerated and simplistic" promises of last year's national elections, says a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 15 October. "It is heartening to hear those men and women who want our vote on November 1 tell us that they will empower us" instead of making impossible promises. "This is the kind of democracy that appeals to us. For us this bodes well for the men and women who will be governing in city hall. We are happy for them and our country. It is about time our politicians learnt that talk is cheap — but delivery is what counts at the end of the day."

Angola**UNITA Alleges Attempt on Ben-Ben's Life***MB1810084795 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In a communique issued in the U.S. capital today, Jardo Muecalia, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representative in the United States, said that the incident in which a bodyguard of General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, UNITA chief of general staff, was shot in the foot in Luanda on 14 October was unquestionably an attempt on Ben-Ben's life.

In his communique, Jardo Muecalia said this incident should speed up the process of [words indistinct] the civilian population. It is worth noting that UNITA does not share the Angolan Police's perception that the bodyguard, Francisco Matias, was hit by a stray bullet. UNITA expects more convincing results from the investigations being carried out by police.

Mozambique**Chissano Concerned With Dhlakama's 'Behavior'***LD1710182895 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] There is a war of words in Mozambique and, as usual, on the one side is the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government and, on the other, the opposition and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama. Dhlakama has been consistently questioning President Chissano's move to post government men in provinces previously controlled by Renamo. Chissano decided to visit one of these areas where the local administration has just been replaced. Let us hear more about it from our correspondent, Fernando Magalhaes:

[Magalhaes] This is Zitundo, in the southern tip of Mozambique, an area controlled by Renamo since 1989. The Renamo flag still flies outside the party's offices and the local health clinic is efficiently run by two Renamo nurses. [passage omitted]

Life is back to normal in Zitundo. The shops have reopened and most of those who had ran away to South Africa during the war have now returned home. [passage omitted]

The new head of local administration, a Frelimo man, arrived here two weeks ago. He is Domingos Burbeque and says he does not want any problems.

[Begin recording] [Magalhaes] Did you have any problems when taking over from the Renamo administration?

[Burbeque] No, I did not have any problems at all. [end recording]

[Magalhaes] President Chissano has just arrived. He is now committed to sending government men all over the country, including the five provinces where Renamo had a majority vote.

Dhlakama has been reacting to all this with a lot of animosity. He went as far as arresting the top Frelimo man in Gorongosa, a Renamo-controlled area. The conflict is raising lots of concern. I asked Chissano whether he is concerned with Dhlakama's reaction:

[Begin Chissano recording] Of course I am. If a leader like Dhlakama starts adopting such unpredictable behavior, then we will have to ask what he may really want after all. [end recording]

[Magalhaes] Chissano went on to hold a rally. He spoke of the need for Mozambicans to unite and free themselves of foreign interest and dependency.

This is how Chissano is gradually extending his authority to areas which have, until quite recently, been controlled by Renamo. This is happening peacefully in the south, but in the five provinces of central and northern Mozambique where Renamo had a majority vote it will be a lot more difficult.

Zambia**Correspondent on Efforts To Deport Kaunda***MB1710174595 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zambia's former President Kenneth Kaunda has been fighting to make a political comeback over the last year, and he might have been forgiven for thinking that he had won the battle after regaining the leadership of his party, UNIP [United National Independence Party]. But the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government argues that Dr. Kaunda will not be able to contest next year's elections because he is not a Zambian citizen. Now, it looks like he could be deported, as our correspondent Rob Makai reports in this fax from Lusaka:

The government of President Frederick Chiluba seems determined to expel Kenneth Kaunda from Zambia, alleging that not only is he a Malawian but that he is now stateless. Home Affairs Minister Chitalu Sampa said today that his ministry was working on documents that may result in the deportation of Kaunda because it has been established that Kaunda was not a Zambian citizen.

According to Kaunda's UNIP party, Kaunda, who is currently at his village in Chinsali in Zambia's Northern Province, has been ordered to report to the Lusaka Central Police Station at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning. UNIP Vice President Senior Chief [Inyambo Yeta] said that the police have so far given no reasons for this order and he suspects that the aim is to arrest and then deport Kaunda. Chief [Yeta] added that if the police tried to waylay Kaunda, as he travels back to Lusaka, then UNIP would immediately challenge the legality of the action and hope that the judiciary, which is now being accused of being manipulated by the government, would live up to expectations. He also warned that UNIP will not take the arrest and expulsion of its leader lying down and that if the government disregards the law, then it should not turn on others who also disregard it. Chief [Yeta] was apparently referring to UNIP threats to carry out a campaign of civil disobedience if Kaunda was stopped from seeking reelection as president next year.

Further on Moves To Deport Kaunda

*MB1810075495 Lusaka Zambia National
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1800 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Special assistant for press for former Republican President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, [Mukabe Lungu], says police may pick up Dr. Kaunda tomorrow to begin proceedings which may result in his deportation from Zambia. Mr. [Lungu] said in Lusaka today that the former president's office was given the advance information by whom he called a sympathetic informant.

The government believes that the manner in which Dr. Kaunda had acquired the citizenship of Zambia had been wrong and was therefore null and void, meaning that he too is not a legitimate Zambian. Dr. Kaunda is said to have failed to register as a Zambian under section [number indistinct] of the 1964 Constitution, since both his parents had originated from Malawi. He only renounced his citizenship of Malawi in 1970.

Lands Minister Dr. Chimabonda said on ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] TV on Sunday during a constitution debate that the former president was stateless and it is not clear where he should be deported to.

According to ZANA [Zambia News Agency], Home Affairs Minister Chitalu Sampa has neither confirmed nor denied reports of Dr. Kaunda's impending arrest and [word indistinct] to the police. But yesterday, Mr. Sampa said his ministry was working on documents that may result in the deportation of Dr. Kaunda since he is not a Zambian.

Police in Lusaka confirmed that former President Dr. Kaunda has been summoned to the police tomorrow. Force public relations officer [Edis Chinkobele] did not say why the former president has been summoned. Mr. [Chinkobele] could not say which police station had summoned Dr. Kaunda.

Eight Rwandans Arrested for Genocide Role

*MB1810054995 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[From the "African News" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Zambian authorities have arrested eight Rwandan exiles suspected of involvement in last year's genocide against Tutsis and Hutu moderates. A Zambian official, the Home Affairs permanent secretary, (Luma Mwanza), said they would be held until the new international tribunal set up to investigate the Rwandan genocide is ready to try them. This is the first time people implicated in last year's killings have been detained by an African country. The identities of the detainees have not been disclosed. The main group representing exiled Rwandans, [words indistinct], described the arrests as illegal.

Cote d'Ivoire**President Bedie on Protests, Upcoming Elections***BR1710142595 Paris LE FIGARO in French**13 Oct 95 p 4*

[Interview with President Bedie by Patrick de Saint-Exupery in Abidjan; date not given: "Ivory Coast: President Bedie Warns Against 'Havoc'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [De Saint-Exupery] What will your reaction be if the opposition again tries to take to the streets?

[Bedie] I hope the opposition will not do it. It has no reason to do it. First of all, it would be a challenge to public order. A minority taking action can cause damage, but we are prepared to protect ourselves from rioters, vandals, and antisocial elements.

[De Saint-Exupery] The "havoc" as you call it?

[Bedie] Yes, the havoc, the havoc.

[De Saint-Exupery] Yet you are still optimistic?

[Bedie] We are still aware of the country's situation. We are determined to ensure that peace is the norm for all Ivoirians. These demonstrations announced by the opposition are aimed solely at boycotting the elections. Not only are the organized parties not putting forward candidates — which it is their duty to do — but they are also asking their activists to boycott the elections. It is amazing! What do they want? The people will not follow them. Their watchwords are negative and destructive. After all we cannot dance around like clowns. Today, we are a candidate. Tomorrow we are not. And is an entire people supposed to waltz around? Honestly!

In actual fact, they are afraid of getting a low score. Today, with the recovery, the ground is shifting. The opposition does not even get 18 percent any more. They are quite simply afraid, but the people on whose behalf I am speaking do not feel imprisoned by those people.

[De Saint-Exupery] Are you expecting problems in the streets?

[Bedie] I am prepared to manage this situation.

[De Saint-Exupery] By bringing back the anti-riot law that allows you to arrest those who called the demonstration?

[Bedie] But that law has not been suspended. If I have not yet applied it, it is because I was making a gesture of appeasement and tolerance.

[De Saint-Exupery] Will you apply this law in the coming days?

[Bedie] Yes. Enough of appeasement! If there are further deaths... Moreover, I have warned the opposition leaders!

[De Saint-Exupery] Mr. President, just over a year ago you said: "I hope to win the elections." Is that still true?

[Bedie] Of course! I do hope to win both the presidential and legislative elections. To govern you have to have a majority. It is not enough to be elected president.

[De Saint-Exupery] You are almost in the position of being the only candidate. What happened?

[Bedie] I am not the only candidate. There are two candidates: myself and Professor Wodie, an eminent jurist. This election will therefore be competitive. The others have not submitted their candidacy. There are also many candidates from smaller parties, but they failed to gather the 5,000 signatures required. That is the situation.

[De Saint-Exupery] The opposition denounces the election code which, according to it, prevents some of its representatives from standing as candidates.

[Bedie] I cannot find any provision in the election code that would prevent any Ivorian from standing. Of course, there are conditions of eligibility for standing as a candidate for the presidency, but the code was passed by parliament independently. Furthermore, five opposition deputies voted for it. So it is a compromise law.

[De Saint-Exupery] Why did a new code have to be passed? Was the code adopted by President Houphouet-Boigny at the 1990 elections outmoded?

[Bedie] The opposition called for a new election code based on a specific demand: Refusing the right to vote to non-Ivorian Africans. We obeyed. The opposition then made other demands that led to the previous law being amended.

[De Saint-Exupery] So it was the opposition who demanded that a presidential candidate be able to prove that he has an Ivorian mother and father?

[Bedie] The entire opposition made the same demands regarding eligibility for the presidency. So we took a provision from the Burkina Faso election code. To stand as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic of Burkina Faso, both your mother and father must be of Burkinabe descent. That is what is causing so much commotion in Ivory Coast, yet this is the basis used for elections in Burkina Faso.

[De Saint-Exupery] So you are accusing former Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara of acting in bad faith when he said he could not stand?

[Bedie] Yes, absolutely. He is acting in bad faith. Mr. Ouattara is using a false excuse. He says that Article 49, which obliges all candidates to have spent the past five years in Ivory Coast, prevents him from standing. In doing this, he is forgetting that there is an exemption. I have talked with him about it in person, face to face. But the problem is that he does not comply with the other eligibility criteria. Quite simply, everyone knows that his mother is Ivorian but that his father comes from Burkina Faso. Mr. Ouattara is standing under the hat, banner, and flag of Burkina Faso.

[De Saint-Exupery] So what, in your opinion, is Mr. Ouattara looking for?

[Bedie] I wonder.

[De Saint-Exupery] Is he being influenced?

[Bedie] I think he is big enough to act knowingly.

[De Saint-Exupery] To a Frenchman, Ivory Coast's election code can seem strange. Why does a presidential candidate have to have an Ivorian mother and father?

[Bedie] This system is completely logical. Furthermore, it was a decision made independently by parliament. It is not a matter for discussion. It is nothing to do with race, the color of one's skin, or religion. It is a question of belonging. Out of a population of 14 million inhabitants, there are 4 million foreigners in Ivory Coast. We have an immigration problem here that is reaching a critical threshold.

[De Saint-Exupery] Professor Bleou, vice president of the League of Human Rights, posed the question in these terms recently: "What does it mean to be born an Ivorian in a country where the civil state has such a short history?"

[Bedie] The Constitutional Council has the answer to that. You see, I am Ivorian so my candidacy was accepted. As was the candidacy of Francis Wodie. The Ivorians know what they are. I have no identity problems. Nor do the people of Ivory Coast. They know very well what they are, and what their nature and culture are.

[De Saint-Exupery] Mr. President, it was officially announced following a controversy surrounding your origins that the name of your parents would be revealed once you officially run as a candidate. Yet nothing was said.

[Bedie] My biography is everywhere. I can send it to you.

[De Saint-Exupery] Just to put an end to the debate, what are your parents' names?

[Bedie] My mother and father?

[De Saint-Exupery] Yes.

[Bedie] You want me to give you their names. Just take a look at my identity card. Let the documents do the talking. My father is Konan Bedie and my mother is Kouakou Akissi. Those are names from the countryside which cannot be contested.

[De Saint-Exupery] So how did this debate arise?

[Bedie] That is what I regret. My friends in a certain opposition group concentrated on futile questions. Instead of preparing for the election, they preferred to spend their time discussing what sex angels are, saying things like: "The president has four mothers and four fathers."

[De Saint-Exupery] This year two newspapers close to the government simultaneously published an investigation into your origins. They did not even agree with each other.

[Bedie] No, no. The investigations were not contradictory. The authors simply were not familiar with African sociology. In Ivory Coast, you can be born Konan Bedie and be given a nickname. I have a nickname which I have never written.

[De Saint-Exupery] What is it?

[Bedie] I was born near a river, and I was given the name of that river.

[De Saint-Exupery] Which is?

[Bedie] Oh no, that is personal! (laughs) Here, people are often called by the name of a river or mountain. Just like in France.

[De Saint-Exupery] Exactly. In late August, Jean-Pierre Bazin, RPR [Rally for the Republic] delegate general in Ivory Coast, said during one of your party's meetings that the RPR gave you its "total support." Were you not embarrassed by this declaration?

[Bedie] I have many friends in France. I served in the government as a very young man. At the age of 33 I was minister of finance, so I rubbed shoulders with many French politicians: Michel Debre, Giscard d'Estaing, Fourcade, Chaban-Delmas, and so on. I have ties of friendship. There are also ties between cooperating political parties, and that must be accepted as such. If I were a friend of Mr. Chirac before he became president, what harm would there be in reaffirming this friendship? How would that distort relations between the French people and the Ivorian people? On the contrary, it is an asset for both peoples. No, there is no special support.

[De Saint-Exupery] In Paris a few days ago Valery Giscard d'Estaing seemed to draw a question mark over the election process in Ivory Coast. On the National

Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, there was some discussion as to the need to send observers to Ivory Coast to check the "official legality" of the elections. What do you think of that?

[Bedie] Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, whom I know, is a man I respect very much for his intelligence. But his information is not up to date. He asked a question, but what counts is the answer he gets.

There has been an enormous amount of disinformation in the foreign press. There is no story in a happy country. A country like Ivory Coast which functions, which works, and which is pulling itself up does not represent the Africa of tears, but the Africa which works and wins.

Ivory Coast is hardly ever mentioned in the foreign press compared to Rwanda, Liberia, or Somalia.

On the other hand, if there is a demonstration at the University of Abidjan, then you will immediately see that in the newspapers.

Minister Urges Respect for Law, Says 3 Killed

AB1710222095 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French
1900 GMT-44 Oct 95

[Media statement issued by Security Minister Gaston Ouassenan Kone in Abidjan on 17 October — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dear countrymen, since 1960 when we gained our independence, our beautiful country Cote d'Ivoire has always demonstrated that it respects the rule of law. Every five years, Ivorians of voting age have gone to the polls in October to choose the president of the Republic, and in November to choose the parliamentarians for the National Assembly. Since 1980, they have been going to the polls every five years, in December, to choose municipal councillors.

If we want our country to effectively remain a country that respects the rule of law, then we Ivorians must all work toward ensuring that the law is respected, even if it goes against some of our interests.

Unfortunately, for some time now, the opposition, whose fundamental role in a democratic system is to ensure that the ruling power implements the law strictly so that all citizens are equal before it, has decided to go against the law and to hold demonstrations and sit-ins, in spite of a legal and strict ban on them. On 2 October, the breaking of the law led to five deaths, with several people being wounded, and much damage was caused. [passage omitted]

In spite of the moving appeals for reason, the order for nationwide demonstrations was maintained for yester-

day, a day described by some newspapers as the Monday of all dangers. The consequences of the recent demonstrations are as follows: three deaths — two in Korhogo and one in Duekoue; several people wounded some of whom seriously; and lots of material damage. [passage omitted]

French Interests Attacked During Unrest

AB1710143595 Abidjan LA VOIE in French
17 Oct 95 p 7

[Article by Jesus Kassoum: "Two of Kassoum's Thugs Killed"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Two people died, 12 were seriously wounded, including six of Kassoum Coulibaly's thugs, the central subprefect's car was burned, the subprefect himself was stripped of his clothes and thrown naked onto the street. French interests in the town, particularly an ELF fuel station and France's consulate premises were also attacked. These are the heavy human casualties and material damage recorded after yesterday morning's protests at Korhogo. These protests are expected to continue until further notice.

According to a local Republican Front leader, who contacted our editorial staff from Korhogo, the gathering for a peaceful protest against the electoral code began calmly and was expected to take the protesters from the Rally of Republicans office to Republic square, through the market. The march went on smoothly until a police cordon near the PDCI [Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire] office prevented it from advancing.

It was then that the peaceful protests degenerated into clashes following a police tear gas attack. Democrats and Republicans responded by throwing rocks. A thug in the pay of Kassoum Coulibaly, a PDCI deputy, drove his vehicle into the protesters. Angered, the reaction of the protesters was prompt. The thug, a Kassoum Coulibaly driver, was hit on the head by a projectile, his vehicle overturned falling into a ravine before protesters set fire to it with the thug still inside. Let loose, the protesters only calmed down after ransacking the subprefect's offices. Kassoum Coulibaly, the Korhogo deputy, is the cause of this situation. The remainder of his thugs that were still alive would try to reach Abidjan despite their injuries.

As can be seen, by attacking French interests, the protesters have gone a step further. France should understand that Ivorians disapprove of its partisan support for the PDCI candidate.

[Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French in an article on page 3 of its 17 October issue states: "The first target of the marchers was the subprefecture. There,

they attacked the annex building which is being used for voter registration and the distribution offices for voters cards. They broke doors and windows with stones to get into the building where registration agents had taken refuge. "We looked on helpless as they took away voter registers and cards," confided Coulibaly Mamadou, a voters registration team leader.]

Mali

Joint Commission Meeting With Libya Ends

AB1810104095 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 18 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The monitoring committee meeting of the fifth Libya-Mali joint commission meeting ended yesterday at Koulouba. During the 48-hour proceedings, Malians and Libyans worked toward strengthening cooperation between the two countries in several fields. The document on the meeting was signed by Justice Minister Cheickna Kamissoko for Mali and (Mohamed Mahmud al-Idjazi), secretary of the general people's committee for justice and public security. Over to you, Mangadam Didi:

[Didi] In the economic field, the two parties reiterated the need to conclude a Mali-Niger-Libya tripartite agreement on road transport and transit and to encourage physical and moral persons [as heard] to intensify commercial exchanges between the two countries. They also promised to grant the necessary facilities for this purpose.

At the infrastructural level, the Malian side appreciated the value of all the efforts made by the Libyan side to support Mali in obtaining loans from Arab financial institutions to fund its projects. The Libyan side reiterated its preparedness to grant scholarships to Malian students in Libyan agricultural institutes and centers and to send a group of agricultural extension officers to Mali. The Libyan side also reaffirmed its agreement to assist in the digging of wells as part of its contribution to the socioeconomic development in northern Mali.

Regarding the free movement of persons and goods, the two sides promised to examine the draft agreement in this field before the sixth joint commission meeting. The principle of the creation of a joint security commission was agreed upon and each side will be represented by seven members. The Libyan side agreed to fund the extension of the Radio and Television Corporation of Mali. In this regard, Libyan experts are expected in Mali in early December to make the necessary technical feasibility studies. It was also decided to speed up the procedures for the ratification of the agreements. The sixth joint commission meeting is scheduled for December in Bamako.

Nigeria

Government Sacks 'Powerful' Official

AB1710200595 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 17 Oct 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] One of the most powerful figures in Nigeria has been sacked but no official reasons have been given as to why Alhaji Aminu Saleh, the secretary to the Federal Military Government, lost his job. Our Lagos correspondent, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa reporting] The sack of Alhaji Aminu Saleh was announced in a terse statement on national television last night. The statement said that Saleh had been removed from office with immediate effect, and replaced by Alhaji Gidadu Idriss as acting secretary to the Government of the Federation.

No reasons were given, but the tone of the statement suggested that Saleh has fallen out favor with the government. There had been reports that he had health problems in the past few months. He was said to have collapsed in his office about two months ago as a result of which doctors advised him to take a rest. If his departure from office was due to health reasons, last night's announcement would have been that he resigned.

In the circumstance, there are speculations that the government felt constrained to remove him because of his public statements criticizing some provisions of the draft constitution which the exclusively military provisional council is still considering. He criticized the provisions on political power sharing, revenue allocation, decentralization of universities, and government responsibility for the provision of basic social amenities. Following widespread criticism, Saleh said that the opinions were personal to him, and not representative of government's views. The government later accepted the provisions with emphasis on rotational power sharing.

Alhaji Aminu Saleh was appointed secretary to the government at the inception of the Abacha regime in November 1993. From that office, he wielded immense power both at the head of government administration and as the highest-ranking civilian in the military regime. He ranked higher than ministers, and in practice he reported directly to the head of state. His successor for now, is Alhaji Gidadu Idriss, a 60-year-old civil servant from Zaria, northern Nigeria. Until last night, Alhaji Idriss was the director general of the Finance Ministry. [end recording]

Ex-Head of State Appointed Oil Company Chief

*AB1710111895 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 16 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has approved the appointment of former head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, as the chairman of the board of directors of the National Oil and Chemical Marketing Company, PLC. A statement issued today from the office of the minister of petroleum and mineral resources said the appointment is with immediate effect.

Abacha Sends Invitation to African Rights Group

*EA1410155595 Nairobi KNA in English
0940 GMT 14 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dakar, 14 Oct (KNA-PANA) — The chairman of the African Human and People's Rights Commission, AHPRC, Isaac Ngucha, has been invited to tour Nigeria.

He did not say when he is sending delegates to the West African country, he only said the commission has been waiting for a reply from the military administration on its request to send a mission to examine the worrying human rights records. Ngucha said the invitation from General Sani Abacha was handed over to him in Praia, Cape Verde, where the human rights commission has just ended its tenth session.

Ngucha, who left Dakar for Libreville yesterday morning, said the commission listened to explanations by an advisor to General Abacha last Tuesday [10 October].

The situation of human rights in Nigeria was discussed during the commission's session from 20 September to 1 October.

A spokesperson of Nigerian nongovernmental organizations alerted the commission that the human rights situation in Africa's most populous nation could degrade even further. The decision announced on 1 October by General Abacha to stay in power until October 1990 [date as received] "will have devastating effects on the situation of human rights in Nigeria", said Mrs. Ayo Atsenuwa, who heads the Lagos-based Legal Research and Resource Development center.

Police Contingent Returns From Balkan Mission

*AB1710222895 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 17 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The sixth batch of the Nigerian Police contingent to former Yugoslavia has returned after one year of duty under UN peace mandate. The batch of 14 officers was welcomed home by the commissioner in charge operational administration, Mrs. Veronica Waziri, on behalf of the inspector general of police, Alhaji Ibrahim Coomassie. She briefed them on the current efforts of the police to curb the activities of robbery gangs rampaging in some parts of the country. She urged them to put to use the wealth of experience in wiping out this trend. This, she said, can be achieved through intelligence gathering, and observation. [passage omitted]

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